NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

cound not without interest on the point of a probable sedden flush of trade as soon as authentic news of peace is published. From a variety of letters that I have seen on this subject, I cannot caution those engaged in trade with Germany, more particularly with the neutral ports, too much against being led away by these and similar views. The cessation of the war will, for some time to come, bring as much ruin and disturbance of trade as its advent did after a forty years' peace.

RUSSO-PRUESAN FRONTHE Jan 19, 1856.

The joy at the Caar's willingness to make peace is here both great and universal, and has already al nost dissipated the depressed state of feeling that has long reigned here. The prontier population is longing for the moment when the bonds shall be taken off every man's pures, and he is allowed to purchase the goods of the foreigness. At the present moment the want of these articles is very much felt, for all stocks are extanusted. As soon as we are allowed to sheather the word, we shall enter upon a colossal commercial movement, and the foreign manufacturers, particularly those of cotton goods, may congratulate themselves. For tie present a perfect stagnation exists in business, for every one takes g od sare not to give credit in this quarter, and the foreign manufacturer, and both parties would find their account in it. As I hear, the Emperor is disposed to make important concessions with reference to tariff and frontier traffic.

From the Tromsöer Tidende, a Norwegian paper-we learn that various travellers, who have just returned thither from Archangel report the Russians there to be extremely active in their preparations for another visit from the allies in this year. There are no less than six large frigates now being built there, and twenty screw steam guaboats; all the shipbuilding yards and landing places are being fortified or protected with betterles, and the old fortifications are being doubled in their extent and importance. Every species of workman, more particularly carpenters—in fac

21st uit, contains the following:—
Although the result M. Seenack had in view in his visit to St. Petersburg is now in a good way of being realised, some details respecting this diplomatist's interview with the Emperor Alexander will not per-

interview with the Emperor Alexander will not perhaps be uninteresting.

M. Seebach was extremely intimate with the Emperor Nicholas, and the Emperor Alexander witnessed, when very young, the friendship which his father maintained with that statesman. The latter was received at the palace immediately after his arrival at St. Petersburg, which city he had not visited for many years. On seeing him, the Emperor exclaimed, "What grave events have passed since we last saw each other!" and then threw himself into his visiter's arms. His Majesty for some time showed much emotion, and spoke of his father, his childhood, and of the calmer times when he had known M. Seebach.

childhood, and of the calmer times when he had known M. Seebach.

In speaking of his father, tears ran down his cheeks. But recovering himself, with a dignity truly imperial, he observed, "But we have to speak of more serious matters. Ah! you are not come hoping to weaken me?" The Emperor then expressed himself with great clearness upon the reasons which rendered the establishment of peace desirable, but also upon his duties as the sovereign of Russia, and the difficulties and exigencies of the situation. "My noblesse?" said he, "are not prepared to bow the head. I do not deceive myself upon the gravity of the events in the Crimea, nor apon the possible results of an attack in the Baltic; but, believe me, whatever may be the situation, and whatever may be likely to arrive, it is much more lifficult for me at this moment to make peace than to continue the war. I encounter in deciding for war en times less resistance amongst my noblesse and my people.

England.

*OLITICAL MOVEMENTS—CONTEST FOR THE BEPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY—VERDICT AGAINST SURGEON FALMER—A NEW BANK—AN AMSRICAN SAILOR IN JAIL—ANOTHER SHIPWRECK. The near approach of the meeting of Parliament occasions unusual activity in political circles, but the hadows of coming events are unusually indistinct. The Derby conservative party show such animation as tokkens an expectation of an active campaign. T.

3. Macauley has retired from Parliament. The whigs intend to put forward Adam Black, the publisher, to represent Edinburg, in Macauley's stead. fr. Black is identified with Edinburg. Hon. Spener Walpole and G. Denman are contesting the University of Cambridge.

The Coroner's Court at Rugeley has returned a verdict against William Palmer, to the effect that he nudered has brother, Walter Palmer, by prussic cid.

An unusual number of murders are on record in he English papers just at present. Among others in note is that of a London lawyer, Mr. Waugh, hot dead in the street by a client.

Public meetings were being held throughout the ountry in aid of the Nightingale Testimonial fund. Peter Conly, aged 16 years, a sailor on board the american ship Driver, is committed at Liverpool on charge of manslaughter, for having stabbed Wm. Henry Barnes, able seaman, in a quarrel that occurred when the ship was off Cape Clear.

A preliminary announcement is made in the Lonon papers, of a new joint stock bank, to be called he International and London Joint Stock Bank, roposed capital £500,000, with power to increase to 11,000,000, with chief offices at London, Paris, trussels and New York, and branches at Bordeaux, farseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Havre, Antwerp, also at lew Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities of the Juited States.

The Horizon, a new American ship, sailed from Jiverpool 16th, for New Orleans, and on the 18th truck on Arklow Bank and became a total wreck. he Mary Green, belonging to the Liverpool and hiladelphia line, sailed from Liverpool December 3, and on January 6 was abandoned, in a sinking inte, lat. 51 N., lon. 17 W.; crew picked up and anded at Falmouth.

France.

France.

NGLISH DECORATIONS TO FRENCH OFFICERS—IMFROVEMENTS AT HAVEE FORT—OFFICIAL WAR
CONGRATULATIONS FROM SAN SALVADOR.

A presentation of the English order of the Bath
of distinguished officers of the French army and
avy took place at the British embassy. January 23.
ienerals Bosquet and Regnault de St. Jean d'Angey were presented with the decoration of Knights
the Grand Cross. Generals Martimprey, Niel,
ulac, Delesine, Mellinet and Count Amirel (navy)
ere made Knights Commanders, and General Esinasse and fifteen other officers were invested with
the companionship of the order. Lord Cowley, the
ritish ambassador, made the presentation. Sir
folin Campbell, Sir A. Woodford and Colonel Clarenont, the Queen's Commissioner, were present on
the occasion.

MARRIAGE OF A DAUGHTER OF QUEEN CHRISTINA.

The Madrid Gazette contains a decree accepting se resignation offered by the Ministers of Foreign fairs, Finance and Marine, (Messrs. de Zabala, ruil and Santa Cruz.) and appointing the new inisters of Public Works, Justice and the Interior. The Cortes had adopted the bills for the Credit obilier and the Bank of Spanish Capitalists. A scree concedes the Saragossa Railway to the French rand Central Company.

Mr. Boyan, recently of Havana, publishes a letter ating that he is a Roman Catholic, and consequentithat his expulsion from Cuba was not owing to is refusal to abandon the Protestant form of faith. The second daughter of Maria Christina was mared at Malmaison to the Italian Prince Drago.

position to the Russian party. Should nor anjesty succeed, the Greek Chambers will not certainly represent the people, and, on the contrary, favor the intrigues of the Court. The Queen was using the utmost courtesy, however, to the representatives of England and France, who have lately made very strong representations to government on the subject of brigandage.

A COTTON GROWING SPROULATION—FREE LABOR
AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE.
Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, was in Naples, endeavoring to organise an extensive growth of cotton by free labor, partly with a commercial and partly with an anti-slavery view. A letter from Naples, in the

labor, partly with a commercial and partly with an unti-slavery view. A letter from Naples, in the London Netue, says:—

The Two Siclies would, in every respect, be admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The average rental of land is not bigh, and of sandy, swamp ground, sutted to the object proposed, very low; of such land too, there is a wast quantity lying aimost waste on the shores of the Adria ic, from Leece to Brindlal, and between Torre dell Anunziata and Castellamare, and other parts. Cotton, too, is actually grown both in Sioly and on the Continent, so that the experiment would not be new, and it has entirely succeeded. In Siolly about 2,000,000 ba. are grown annually, half of which is experted to Naples, and the other half is consumed in the issand. In the continental part of the kingdom about 2,200,000 bs. are grown and consumed, while 800,000 bs. are imported from New Orleans. The annual produce of the kingdom is therefore atout 4,200,000 bs., while the annual consumption is about 5,000 000 bs., in proof of the yet greater capabilities of the country, a letter from a Sicilian merchant, now before me, says:—Notwithstanding the great consumption it would not be difficult to export a quantity of cotton. This report, therefore, founded on facts, is eminently encouraging to the project of Mr. Clergy; and all that is wanting is a little capital and a little enterprise—just what the Neapolitans have not.

the great communion it would not se alment it supers a quantity of cotton. This report, therefore, bounded on facts, is eminently encouraging to the project of Mr. Clegg; and all that is wanting is a little capital and a little enterprise—just what the Nespolitans have not.

Central American Affairs in Europe—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Gen. Walker's Folicy.

From the London times, Jan. 22.]

At length we have received the correspondence referred to in the message of the President of the United States, with regard to the dispute between England and America on the Central American question. The documents are exceedingly voluminous, but we can, in a very few sentences, give our readers an account of the real matter in dispute between the two countries. Great Britain is possessed of a settlement at Belize, on the coast of Central America, the right to occupy which, for certain purposes, was conceded to her by Spain in the treaty of 1783, reserving, however, to the crown of Spain full and undiminished sovereignty over the district. Great Britain has also possessed for many years the right of protection over the Mosquito Indians—a barbarous race that wanders at will over the coast of a considerable portion of Central America. Great Britain has also possessed for many years the right of protection over the Mosquito Indians—a barbarous race that wanders at will over the coast of a considerable portion of Central America Great Britain has also possessed for many years the right of protection over the Mosquito Indians—a barbarous race that wenters at will over the coast of a considerable portion of Central America, or as was drawn, by the discovery and rapidly increasing wealth of of California, to the growing importance of the road across the isthmus which led to to that golden region. Hence resulted the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated between Mr. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer in April, 1850, the first article of which declares—"That the United States and Great Britain agree that pritain we do not intend to offer any opinion on the subject, but we may remark that it was a most extraordinary omission of the English plenipotentiary, while using words so wide and comprehensive, not to have saved, by an express proviso, the existing interests of Great Britain, if such had been his intention, and it is not wonderful that the Americans, when renouncing all right of interference in Central America, should have expected a similar concession from Great Britain. Without, however, offering an opinion on the interpretation of the treaty—in our point of view, a matter of very secondary importance—we may presume to offer a few words of advice to the government and the nation. The matter in dispute is ludicrously disproportioned to the dimensions of the interests engaged in it. Here are two of the greatest nations of the world, possessing between them the greatest share of its maritime commerce, approaching to the very verge of a quarrel about matters to an ordinary apprehension of the most extreme insignificance. What possible advantage can England derive from the protectorate of the Mosquito territory, or the seizure of the island Ruatan, for of her rights over Belize, paltry as they are, there is no question? It is, no doubt, a very glorious thing to carry off his Mosquito Majesty to Jamaica, and then, after he has recovered the effects of his three or four days' devotion to the celebrated rum of that island, to stuff his sable limbs into a general's uniform, to crown him with a cocked hat, to annoint him with palm oil out of a calabash, to put a sugar cane as a sceptre in his hand, and to send him back to his s, and on January 6 was abanaoned, in a shaning size, lat. 61 K., [in. 17 W.; errew picked by and laded at Falmouth.

France.

Strike Processors at use of the Satis and Constant of the English order of the Bath distinguished officers of the French army and any took place at the English order of the Bath distinguished officers of the French army and any took place at the English order of the Bath distinguished officers of the French army and any took place at the English order of the January 23, enerals Booquet and Regausti de St. Jean d'Agrechie, Cheenies, Mellinet and Count Amirel (navy) were made Knights Commanders, and General Einsess end fifteen other officers were invested with a companionality of the order. Lord Cowley, the collic Campbell, Sir A. Woodford and Colonel Clarenof, the Queen's Commissioner, were present one occasion.

The nautical commissioner, were present one occasion.

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The nautical commissioner appointed to report on its first the western front of the fortifications, at that a bonding warehouse dock should be estimated that a bonding warehouse dock should be estimated and the bank of letelat be rendered first the western front of the fortifications, at that a bonding warehouse dock should be estimated and the bank of letelat be rendered first the strike of the control of th

(From the London Giote, Jan. 22]

We are anxious not to assist the week and time-serving President of the United States in his attempt to retrieve lost popularity for his administration at the expense of peace—or at least of friendship—between the great community which, for the present, he represents in external affairs, and this great country. We shall, therefore, endeavor to use no expressions regarding the Central American imbroglio which we might not equally use to enlightened Americans as to enlightened Englishmen. The initiative in the negotiation which resulted in the Bulwer-Clayton treaty was taken by the American minister at our court, and the assiged motive, and that which induced our statesmen to lend a favorable ear to the proposal, was the desire to obviate the future dangers of monopoly of a great channel of international communication, or collision coasioned by any attempt at such monopoly. It was against these dangers that negotiation was expressly proposed to provide; and the engagements concluded must necessarily be construed with reference to their sole declared object. How widely the intentions and pretensions put forward by President Pierce's government go beyond the views laid by Mr. Abbott Lawrence before Lord Palmerston in 1849, may be judged by the following paragraph of instructions to Mr. Buchanan, dated July 2, 1863:—

The object which it is hoped you may be able to accomplish is, to induce Great Britain to withdraw from all control over the territories and alsalands of Contral America and, if possible, over the Belize also, and to abstant from untermedding with the political affairs of the governments and people in that region of the world.

The withdrawal from all control and the abstinence from all intermedding in other people's affairs, are excellent policy, when those affairs don't concern us. But the reciprocal engagements, first proposed to our government in 1849, were proposed on the express ground that certain affairs "in that region of the world" did concern us, and did req

ter, that she should not avail herself of that no fooling for the purpose of colonization, occupation, or dominion. The Bulwer Clayton treaty, as Lord Clarendon has stated, in reply to Mr. Buchann, declares in words:—

That the two parties will not occupy, nor fortify, nor colonize, nor assume, nor exercise any dominion over Nicaregua, Costa Rica, the Morquito Coast, nor any part of Central America, and that neither party will make use of any protection which either have now any afford or any allease which either have may have with any State or people, for the purpose of occupying, or fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of a sauming or exercising dominion over the assume.

It is evident, as Lord Clarendon proceeded to state, that the above cited article clearly acknowledged the possibility that the protection hitherto afforded might continue to be afforded, and not a word about its cessation was breathed in the negotiation. It is inconceivable, as Lord Clarendon elsewhere stated, that rights assumed and exercised for centuries should have been surrendered without a word of notice, or a claim of equivalent. The British government was applied to, as to its future intentions; and if it had been intended that it should unconditionally resign its actual position, that intention should have been sumasked—as it was in the instructions of 1863. But it is one question what are the past or present rights of any party, and quite another what are their interests or duties. The practical question, as regards England, is not what rights we have "in that region of the world," but what rights we have that are worth exercising. The practical question as regards the United States is not what engagements. After the light thrown on these affairs by subsequent occurrences, the first reflection that occurs is to question the policy, on the part of this country, of any such transaction with the United States as the Bulwer of the policy, on the part of this country, o

policy, and with the most scrupulous regard for in-ternational rights; we should trust, in so acting, to preserve the friendship of the great enlightened body of the citizens of the United States; and we should limit diplomatic engagements to the precise points intended to be provided for, make no blind bargains, and build no walls to keep birds from The Sound Dues Conferences.

The Sound Dues conferences were formally opened at Copenhagen on the 4th ultimo, but the business transacted consisted of little more than the presentation and verification of the different credentials. The Russian Commissioner, Tengoborski, was the only specially nominated deputy there. The Danish papers for a long time observed the most perfect silence on the subject of these conferences, and it was not till the 14th of January that the Dagbladet favored the public with a few particulars from a private source.

was not till the 14th of January that the Dagbladet favored the public with a few particulars from a private source.

According to this statement the Minister Von Scheel opened the proceedings by announcing that Herr Bluhme, the ci-devant Minister for Foreign Affairs, was deputed by the government to represent Denmark, after which communication he withdrew. The assembly was composed of the representatives of twelve States. Herr Bluhme proceeded to develope a plan for the capitalisation of the Sound dues, and of the other incidental payments, based upon a mixed calculation of the imports and exports of the various nations. At that part of his speech in which he described Denmark as having come forward to meet the others half way he was interrupted by Herr Tengoborski, who maintained that it was Russia that came half way to meet Denmark, seeing that the former had no desire at all to capitalise her share; Hamburg and Mecklenburg had also already declared they had no desire to commute their payment of the Seund dues for a fixed sum down. The speech of the Danish representative was answered by Baron Lagerheim, the representative of Sweden and Norway. As all the materials had not been collected that the members thought necessary for their deliberations, more particularly the reports on the Sound dues from the years 1841 to 1847, the conferences were adjourned till the end of this month. The deliberations seem interto not to have been conducted in the most regular and tranquil manner possible, for it is mentioned that it took considerable trouble to get a protocol or minutes of the proceedings drawn up and agreed to.

Wreck of the American Bark Independence.

Wreck of the American Bark Independence. Irish papers contain accounts from Drogheda of the loss of the American bark Independence, of Bath, Me., Captain Marshall, on the strand, near Bettystown, north of the Nanny river. The bark was returning on her first trip to New Orleans, from Liverpool. She was 1,300 tons register, and 2,000 tons burden, having at the time a crew of thirty hands, and with 700 tons of salt as cargo. The Independence struck at 4 A. M., a brisk breeze blowing inward at the time, and which continued all day. About an hour after the accident, the Foig-a-Ballagh, a Liverpool steamer, Captain Heeney, opportunely arrived, and took off the hands safely to Drogheda.

A ship which soon afterwards arrived reports

Drogheda.

A ship which soon afterwards arrived reports having passed numerous spars and other wrecks of the bark, but from the heavy sea found it impossible to secure them. The wreck was laid on the banks, and would probably break up.

The Aretic Expeditions.

[From the Lendon Gazette Jan. 22]

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having, by a proclamation of the 7th of March, 1850, offered—

ing, by a proclamation of the 7th of March, 1s50, offered...

1. A reward of £20,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and effectually relieve the crows of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror; and

2. The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and effectually relieve any of the crows of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, or should convey such intelligence as should lead to the relief of such crows, or any of them;

And 3. The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should, by virtue of his or their efforts, first succeed in ascertaining their fate...

Hereby give notice that Dr. Rae, having claimed to be entitled to the reward of £10,000 under the terms of the third paragraph of such proclamation, they will proceed within three months from the date hereof to adjudicate on such claim, and that all per-

sons who, by virtue of such proclamation, doesn themselves entitled to the whole or any part of the reward in question, must profer their claims within such time, after the expiration of which no claim will be entertained.

THE VERY LATEST. We are indebted to Captain Judkins, of the Pers's, for

We are indebted to Captain Judkins, of the Pers's, for the following telegraphic despaich from London to Liverpool, on Saturday morning, 26th ult:—

The Daily New, in a loading article, says;—"We learn on authority which renders it impossible to doub: the correctness of the statement, that a preliminary treaty of peace will be signed—probably before Thesday—certainly before the meeting of Parliament."

An armistice will be concluded immediately after the signature of the preliminary treaty, for a limited period, and negotiations, with a view to a final comprehensive treaty, will be commenced immediately. We are given to undertand that it is the determination of the Altied Powers to exercise to the full extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposals, to bring forward additional stipulations to the general interests of Europe.

bring forward admittants as possible to the ban-terests of Europe.

The Monitour of Priday gives an account of the ban-quet which followed the presentation of the Queen's honors to the French officers, on the 23d. Lady Cowley sat on Prince Napoleon's right, and Lord Cowley oppo-site to him. The Prince proposed the Queen's health, and, in doing so, said:-

and, in doing so, said:—

If, devoted, as we are to the most just of causes, we needed any encouragement or recompense, we should find it in the brilliant testimony of the favor of an august severeign, and the gratitude of a great nation, our ally. Let us drink, in the name of the army, to the Queen of Ergland.

Lord Cowley proposed a sentiment in favor of the early conclusion of peace, and that the new negotiations might give to the Allies, and particularly to the English people, the satisfaction of seeing the evils of war brought to a needy close.

The Monteur says that this file will coment the alliance of France and Ergiand, on which reposes the future peace of the whole civilized world.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1866.

It is asserted that the French government had proposed London as the seat of the conferences, but that the English Cabinet prefer they should be held at Paris, and that Russia has selected Baron Brunow as her plent-potentiary, having first ascertained that the selection met with no objection on the part of France and England.

presided, that Prussia will make no very open demon-stration of her wish to be admitted to the conferences. It is expected here that the conference will soon re-solve into a general congress, to which, of course, Prussia

would be summoned.

Diplomatic relations between the Russis and those of the Western Powers have been par-tially resumed. On their last meeting in public, the Barch de Budberg and Lord Bloomfield were in conversation for a considerable time.

The news of the Russian acceptance has been received

greatly disappointed at the prospects of peace.

We learn from Copenhagen that a similar disratisfac-

Constantinopus, Jan. 14, 1856.
The following is the text of the uitimatum addressed to

the Court of Persia by Mr. Murray :-1. The government shall restore to liberty th

rife of Mirzs.

2. That it shall acknowledge Mirzs as Consul for the Queen of England.

3. That the Prime Minister of the Schah shall proceed

to the residence of the English embassy, to offer an apo-logy, and withdraw his offensive note.

Mr. Murray, in spite of some resistance, has left an

sgent at Teheran, and has threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Persian Gulf. THE ORIMBA.

[Special correspondence of the London News.]

Caur Smarrorot, Jan. 12, 1856.

The monotony of camp life in the Crimea has not been

miller, on the 8th inst., the snow, which covered the ground in some places upwards of a foot in. depth, was melting rapidly. Now the snow has wholly disappeared. On the open ground iarge green patches of new vegetation are scattered, and many of the earlier bulbous plants are scattered, and many of the sarine bulbous plants are scattered.

are scattered, and many of the earlier bulbous plants are shooting up. Should the wind vere to the northwards the scene will be wholly changed in a few hours. The roads are unavoidably in a bad condition. The traffic upon them is immesse and constant.

In the early part of the week the destruction of the remaining portions of the Karabelania, is charge of the English engineers, was effected. Part of the great basins still remain to be destroyed. The Russlans have maintained their fire from the north side, and a few casualties have courted among the meaners of the fetching stones. from the ruins of the town.

It is stated that in addition to Austria and Prussia, the

proposals for peace were also strongly supported by Holculars, placing an untoward interpretation on the propo-sals of peace accepted by the Czar. ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening, Jan. 25, 1856.
This mouning at 11 o'clock, the pilot boat Zedora spoke off Plymouth the steamship Arago, from New York for Southampton, with cutwator knocked away, and bows damaged—supposed to have been in contact. She subsequently reached Southampton at midnight on the 25th, and the report says, "All well."

LONDON, Saturday Morning, Jan. 26, 1858. We have reason to believe that, according to the precedents of 1814-15, when Lord Castlereagh, who was then Foreign Secretary, assisted at the negotiations at Vienna and Paris, Lord Clarezdon will represent Great Britain at the conferences which will probably be held at Frankfort, after preliminaries of peace are signed. Baron Bran-non and Count Orioff will, it is said, appear on the part of LONDON MONEY MARKET.

the London News city article, dated Friday evening, Jan. 25, says:-

The f : ds to-day have experienced an unfavorable re action of % per cent. After so marked a rise as that ately witnessed a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence, however, appears to rest with the continued sales on government account. The Bank of England having made large advances to government, sells stock for the latter and thus draws back the notes issued in payment of the dividend. Owing to the demand for money against these sales, and to meet to-day's final instalment on the Turkish loan, the money market in the Stock Exchange was rather stringent, and lenders could easily obtain six per cent upon government securities. Out of doors, however, there was no tightness. It is presumed that little, if any, of the gold ex the Champion of the Seas will be retained here. The coin and bullion, and the reserve of notes in the returns of the Bank of England, show in each case a small increase. The addition to the treasury deposits is explained by the increase in the government securibles held by the bank. The directors have evidently made fresh advances to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The further decrease of more than half a million in the private securities is a satisfactory feature, indicating a diminution of the pressure for money in commercial cirales.

The railway share market to-day partisipated in the reaction of Consols.

The Lordon Times' city article of Friday evening, Jan.

25, says:—
The English funds have shown diminished buoyancy. The regists rance nave anown unintance substancy, to day, and have closed at a reaction of one half per cent. The principal cause of the heaviness seemed to consist in an increased demand for money consequent u, on some rather heavy sales by an influential broker, and the payment of the final instalment on the Turkish ioan. A few days back advances on stocks for short pe-riods could be readily obtained at five per cent, and this sfermoon they were in great demand at six per cent. Lower prices from France likewise contributed to the prevailing heaviness. There was still a complete absence of political news, and the feeling with regard to the prospects of peace does not appear to have undergone any change. In well informed quarters an impression is gaining ground that the approaching conferences will be held

As the accounts from the Bank of France are understood to have been lately of a more favorable character, it is thought that a portion o: the gold by the Champion of the Scan will be taken to the Bank of England.

Inspen Monry Markets. Friday evening, Jan. 25.—
The cemand for money has again been on the increase, owing to the final payment on Turkish scrip due this day. In the early gart of the week a more easy feeling was manifested in the market, the suppy exceeding the demard. Yesterday, at the commencement of business, it was easy enough; but at noon great tightness prevailed, which continued until the close. No change can be noticed in rates either at the Bank of England or in Londrid street. The arrivals of specie (with the exception of nearly half a million sterling to-day, by the Champion of the Sess, from Melbourne,) have been exceedingly

Proprietors' capital. £14,553,000
Rest £3,365,212
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts). 3,868,237
Other deposits £3,512,246
Seven days and other bills £22,259 £36,114,944

Notes 4,913,200
Gold and silver coin 616,442

The bullion market has again been active, larger or ders having come in for the East. Bar allver has been taken largely at the quotations, but holders now ask 5s. 13d. Mexican dollars have been done as high as 5s., but the price in the list below is about the present state of the market. The Champion of the Seas has just arrived with 141,000 or. of gold dust one board. Money has been a shade casler for the last day or two, but with hardly a perceptible change in rates.

Poreign gold in bars (standard) 0.5 1%

"aliver in bars (standard) 0.5 1%

"aliver in bars (standard) 316 0.5 1%

"Doubloons, Patriot 316 0.6 1%

"Doubloons, Patriot 316 0.7 1%

"Apoleons 316 0.7 1%

"Apoleons 4S Am dollars 0.5 16%

English securities have manifested a very firm feeling, and tended upwards in value daily during the week. The range of fluctuation has been confined to 88% to 90, and 50% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 50% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 50% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to %; generally within 80% to 90, and 90% to 100 the whole, transautions have not been so numerous as were expected. Stock has been a chief isature; but, on the whole, transautions have not been so numerous as were expected. Stock has been sold by the government within the last few days; and it has been found that the public have been purchasers at about 90. Many parties, however, are disposed to think this price to high, even though peace be made, having regard to

cents, closing with a material advance in meat cascriptions. The latest reported questions have been at 91% to %. The Guaranteed Stock has improved to 3% to % dis.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

Owing to the anticipations of peace having received some additional confirmation, we have to notice an improvement in some of the principal articles of clonial and foreign produce; whilst those which, to a certain extent, are degendent on the continuance of the war for the maintenance of their value, are difficult of sale, and in most instances lower. Money in rather less demand. Consols leave off 90% a 90% for money, and 90% a 90% for the account. Dollars 4s. 11%d. Bar silver 5s. 1%d., both nominal.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The quotations have assumed a more business like appearance, and with some revivat of demand for investment, the expectations of holders of State stocks and rall say securities have risen. In city, stocks we cannot note any dealings. There are buyers of United States bonds of 1868, at 104%. Setlers of Alsbama 5 per cent sterling bonds at 81. Some dealings have taken place in California 7 per cent bends of 1870, at 82 a 82%. Maryland of per cent Sterling 98 buyers, sellers at 92. No Massachusetts Sterling on the market; above par would be given. Mississippi nominal, at 43 a 46 for the Planters' Bank bonds, and 16 a 18 for those of the Union Bank. Buyers for Pennsylvania Stock offered at 84. Virginia six per cent bolds for sale under 84. New Orleans consolidated city bonds placed at 79. Canada 6 per cent serling bonds in demand at 107% a 108. Sales of Nova Scotia at 102%. Business has been done in Illinois Central Raliroad bonds at 77; in Fresland at 82; in New York Central at 81; in Sining Fund bonds at 80; in Fanama (1859) 7 per cent bonds at 92; in ditto (1864) at 95; in Grani Trunk of Canada shaves at £10 a £2 discount, £8 discount now asked; Grand Trunk debendures 86.

COTHER frm at last quotations. Tough cake and tite, £120; best selected, £129; sheathing, 14d.; yellow m Trunk of Canada shares at £10 a £9 discount, £8 discount now asked; Grand Trunk debentures 86.

Cocheran riceady. 195 bags at auction nearly all sold at about previous rates, with the exception of Mexican silver, which brought an advance of £d. Energife silver went from 2s. 8d. 2s. 9d., and black 3s. 10d. 4 few bags Honduras silver went from 2s. 8d. as 3s. 9d., and black 3s. 10d. A few bags Honduras silver went at 3s. 6d.

Corpert firm at last quotations. Tough cake and tite, £126; best selected, £129; sheathing, 14d.; yellow metal, 12d.

Corrow firm, and 9,250 bales have been sold at fully \$d. advance. At Liverpool-the demand has also been active; mid. Orleans is quoted 5%d.

tal, 12d.
Corrox firm, and 9,250 bales have been sold at fully 3/d. advance. At Liverpool—the demand has also been active; mid. Orleans is quoted 5/4.
TURIESTINE.—No sales to report. Spirits—American in demand at 32s.
Copris.—There is a good demand for plantation Ceylon, and 454 casks, 260 bags at auction sold at full prices to 6d. advance; fine ordinary to middling selling from 57s. a 62s; 260 bags an ive Ceylon brought from 52s. a 52s.6d. for good ordinary, and 53s. a 53s.6d. for very good; 54 bales good long berry Mocha realized 70s. In floating cargoes nothing to report.

The Corn market was very quiet on Monday, and only a few sales of English wheat were made at a decline of 4s. a 5s. per quarter, on the price: of the previous Monday; the bulk of the supply remained unsold, the offers being made generally 6s. a 8s. per quarter lower, which holders were not disposed to accept. In foreign nothing doing. Last week's average price of English wheat was 76s. ld. on 101,406 quarters returned. Fo-day the market was quiet, without change in prices.

DRUGS, 8c.—Cuich dull, and lower; 800 bags at auction were mostly bought in at 30s. Gambier 16s. a 16s. 6d. for good quality. Camphor quiet. Furkey opium 15s. Quicksliver 1s. 9d. Legwood—15 tons Jamaica sold at 26 5s. 25 tons redwood £8 12s. 6d. a £8 15s.

MOLASSES.—100 junchs. British W. India sold from 19s. a 20s. 6d.

Hishy.—In Russian nothing doing; St. Petersburg clean £40, nominal. Maniia flat; 250 bales were bought in at £25 for very inferior.

JUTR.—01 3,400 bales offered only about 500 sold at a deline of £1 per ton, from £13 15s. a £13 17s. 6d. for common to good common, with fine bright at £20.

Lissed Cakifs dull, at rather reduced rates.

Norso wery firm, and a large business has been done on speculation at an advance of 8d. a 10d. per 1b. on last rale's rates. The declarations for the ensuing sale amount now to 8,538 chests.

Irox in demand at £8 a £8 5s. for bars, raifs £8 a £8 5s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 70s., mixed Nos. on Clyde.

Lissed Cakifs

rival at 68s.

Ons.—Fish very quiet; sperm, £125 a £126, nominal; rape also lower, refined, of good quality, offered at 57s, a 56s, 6d., and foreign prown at 53s, 6d. a 53s.; Innseed has further declined to 37s. on the spot, at which price there is some demand for export; cocoa nut, 39s. a 40s.; palm, 41s. a 43s.

is some demand for export; cocos nut, 39s. a 40s.; palm, 41s. a 43s.

Lead very firm. Common pig, £25 15s. a £26.

Rum is again lower. 300 casks, chiefly Leeward, have been sold at 2s. 5d. a 2s. 6d., prost, for brown, and 2s. 4d. for pale.

Rick.—Prices have further given way 6d. a 1s. per cwt.; but a considerable business has been done at this reduction. For arrival, 3,000 tons Bengal of the new crep (February and March shipments) have changed hands from 13s. 3d. a 13s. 6d. for good mid. ex saip, and 14s. landed. 14 460 bags have been offered at auction, of which 10,000 bags Bengal sold at 13s. 6d. for good mid. white, 11s. a 11s. 6d. for good cargo hied, and 10s. 6d. a 11s. for ord.; 350 bags fair pinky Madras at 12s. 6d. a 13s., and 2,600 Larong Arracan at 11s. 3d.

TIN firm. Strait 129s., Banca 131s. Roglish without change.

SALTENTER in limited demand; prices have a downward tendency. 5 to 2 per cent ref. 36s. a 37s.; 10 to 6, 31s. a 35s.

SPICES.—Black pepper—1,300 bags Malabar sold at 5 %d.

SALTETREN in limited demand; prices have a downward tendency. 5 to 2 per cent ref. 36s. a 37s.; 10 to 6, 34s. a 36s.

SPICES.—Black pepper.—1,306 bags Malabar sold at 5 %d. for fair light, and 5 %d. a 5 %d. for good half heavy. Cloves.—460 pags. Zanzibar sold steadily at 5 %d. a 5 %d. Tal is flat and little doing. Common congou 9 %d. a 5 %d.

SUGAR.—There has been an improved demand both for home consumption and export, and a fair business has been done, the latest quitations establishing an advance of 1s. a 2s. per cwt. from the lowest point. Of West India, 2,406 casks have been sold, and 14,000 bags Mautitus and East India, at auction, mostly found buyers. Privately, 6,000 bags clayed Manlia, on the spot, sold at 42s. a 42s. 3d.; 200 cases brown Bahla at 38s. 6d. a 41s. 6d.; and affoot 4,900 bags brown Pernambuco at 26s. 6d.; landed, for this port; 2,500 bags brown Rio Grance at 27s., for a near port; and 800 tons Manlia, to arrive, at 28s. 6d., free of particular average, for Holland.

COCOA flat. 170 bags of Granada were withdrawn from 47s. to 48s. for fair red.

TALLOW is quiet at 58s. for Y. C. on the spot. For the last three months of the year there are sellers at 52s.

HAVES, Jan. 23.—Cotton had fluctuated considerably during the week. The Asia's news caused a complete panic, and prices fell considerably, but the news of Rustia's acceptance of the peace propositions speedily counteracted this, and prices went up 4 a 5 francs from the space of the peace propositions appendity counteracted this, and prices went up 4 a 5 francs from the sales of the week were 12,700 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation. Stock on hand, about 60,000 bales.

New Orleans três ordinaire. 90 f.

ERESDETIVES had considerably declined under the peace news, but chased with more confidence, although business was very dull. American flour, fr. 48 a 49 50.

RUE.—A beavy fail has taken place. Carolina quoted at fr. 40.

SUGAR.—No demand whatever, and prices nominal.

HICK.—A Beavy fail has trace placed and prices nomical.

Sucan.—No demand whatever, and prices nomical.

Assus in good request, at a slight advance on Pearls

WHIGHT, JUNIOR, AND CO.'S CINCULAR
LIVERTOOL, Jan. 25,
We refer to our circular advices of 18th instkrabis. The preliminaries for the ratification of p
upposed to be favorably progressing, although a
lonal feature has become apparent to enable the
comed to calculate with precision as to the course to general expectation. That such a result is unlocked for it evident from the course of our produce markets, which are well supported, though much of the excitament of last week has subsided, and the commercial community are now looking forward to the influence a different order of things is calculated to effect. In regard to cotton, there is no doubt consumption will be large, probably greater than at any provious period; but to insure than so material advance in price must cost in, and thus is likely to be checked from the knowledge of this esason's crop being so extensive. The value of minery cannot be expected to decline; greater accommodation may be afforded, but the increased circulation of billie which an expansion of trade will nece early occusion, is of itself a sufficient reason against anticipating much greater case in discount rates: opeculation will doubtess be indulged in, but not to the same extent as many suppose, the inducements not being of that primising character which have usually biased the action of capitalists. As the war has not interfored much with our foreign trade, but, on the contrary, stimusted it to seem quarters—which will now be curtailed—we can only look for an increase in the home demand to give impotus to prices. Greater activity will probably characterize this department, although so long as taxation and provisions continue on the present high scale, no material unprovement is likely to show itself. America may be a larger customer than usual, from the fact of the heavy erops of all sinds enriching her people; but it is questionable if she will not draw from this country some amount of specie, which, with all the incomings from Australia and a sewhere, may be required to meet the war expenditure so far particular of the regarding on the subject.

During the present week the demand for cotton has been steady, with an extensive business daily transpring; full rates of last week haye been paid, and in some instances holders have succeeded in obtaining a signt request, and comm

which are raised 1 16d to ½d per ib., and quoistions altered to conform.

The total sales of the week amount to 70,220 bales, of which 44,380 are American. Specimeters have taken 10,400, and exporters 10,270, leaving 38,442 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for the same time is 67,819 bales, of which 52,931 are American. Quantity of American at sea is about 50,000 bales.

about 50,000 bates.

PRICES TO DAY.
Fair. Mutdling.
New Oricans 654d. 511-16d.
Mobile... 554d. 58d.
Atlantic 574d. 59-16d

Laid.—The transactions are small at 65s. to 66s. per cwf. Tallow.—Business suspended, and prices very irregular. Turpentine is only in retail demand, and sales resercited to small parcels. Spirits at 35s. per cwf. Ries has a downward tendency in price, and business confined to 86 carks. I good to fine Carolina at 30s. to 31s. per cwf. Roin.—2,600 barrels, chiefly common, have been sold at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. up to 5s. to 9s. for fine qualities, per cwt. No returns are made in other articles.

IERIMANN COX AND CO/S CIRCULAR.

Liverpoot, Jan. 25, 1856.

COTON.—The week's sales sum up 70,220 bales, and consist of 10,400 on speculation, 10,270 for export, and 49,560 to the trade. Prices have partially advanced 1-18d. to 3d. 5% 1. 5%

Obstuary.

Mr. Thomas Stanwood, who was the oldest person in Newburyport, Mass., died on the 5th inst., and would have been ninety-three years of age had he lived to the 30th of March next, having been born in 1763. At that age of sixteen the volunteered in the war of Independence, as a private, under Capain Richard Titcomb, in Colonel Huse's regiment, and was at West Point at the cime of Arroid's treason, and present at the execution of Major Andre. Of the 120 men in his company, he was the last; and now he who was born under a king, and fought for republicans, who outlived all of his omarades, and knew none older in the population around, has been gathered to his fathers. Peace to the ashes of the revolutionary patriot—an eternal peace, where gams and tumults awaken hun no more.

ARMY OFFICERS TRIED AND ACQUIFTED.—It will be recellected that Lieutenant Cuvier Grover, of the Tenth infantry, while attempting to recapture a party of deserters from his regiment, stationed at Fort Crawford, Praisie du Chien, shot at and ki led one of the men. Toe citizens becoming inconsed at the act, which was, however, clearly one in the direct line of the officer's duty, threatened mob law, but the Lieutenant was arrested and tried by a midtary court, and was fully acquitted of any guilt in the premises. The pa-ty of deserters were a med, and had threatened take the life of any who should pursue them.